Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1835. [No. 2,536.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattels Right and Credits of WILLIAM JARDINE, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAN FENWICK ESQUIRE, the Registrar of the said Court, All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of November 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, have been filed by the several Persons afternamed, all now Prisoners in the Goal of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their Estates and Effects in my office, viz.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM JAMES LOGIE, formerly residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay.

GEORGE QUANBROUGH, formerly residing at the Armenian Church Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE;
Fort Bombay this 24th day of November, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED Tenders (post paid), will be received by the Acting Quarter Master of the 6th Royal Regiment, until the 20th December next, for the supply of the following articles, for the use of the Regiment for 12 months, should it remain so long at Bombay, commencing from 1st January, 1836:

BREAD 2d Sort, No. loaves of 1 Pound each per Rupee.

COW BEEF, No. Pounds per Rupee. MUTTON (Sheep) No. Pounds per Rupee. The Beef to be delivered in Quarters, the Mutton in Carcass.

The abovementioned articles to be of good and wholesome quality, and delivered at Head Charters, free of all additional charge whatever, and at such hour as the Commanding Officer may, from time to time appoint. Good dry FIREWOOD, No. Pounds per Rupee. Should any of the above articles be at any time condemned by a Committee of three Officers, the Contractor must replace the same with articles of the prescribed quality within one hour.

The undermentioned deposits will be required from the several Contractors for the due fulfilment of their engagements: for the Meat Contract, Rupees 1000; from the Bread Contractor Rupees 800; and from the Wood Contractor Rupees 250; which sum or sums will be forfeited to the Regiment, upon failure of any or either Contracts.

N. B. The Wood Contractor shall have at all times three Months consumption in his possession, otherwise forfeit his deposit.

J. GREY WILSON, Lieut.
Act. Qr. Master, 6th Royal Regt.
Camp, near Deesa, 11th Nov., 1835.

Address—Acting Quarter Master 6th Royal Regt., on route from Deesa, to Tankaria Bunder.

TO BE LET—That well known and spacious building called "*Clairmont*, recently vacated by the Court of Sudder Adawlut, and which has lately undergone a thorough repair, &c.

ALSO,

That commodious and airy dwelling house at present occupied by D. Greenhill, Esq. on the Mount road, which is likely to become vacant at the end of this month. For particulars and terms, apply to MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, or FRAMJEE CAWASJEE. Esq. at his office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 25th November, 1835.

NOTICE.

THIS day Wednesday the 25th instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell, by public auction at their Rooms, a great variety of goods, comprizing Silver Plate, Spoons, Forks, &c. &c. several Single and Double barrel'd Guns, imitation Coral and other Necklaces, Satin and plain Jeans, Wall shades, Glassware, Books, Sundries, Furniture, several cases of Sauces, a variety of Wine, Beer, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon, A Stanhope, a Dennett, a pair of smart slylish Carriage Horses, lately the property of Md. FORBES, Esq. A single Horse to match these, and any other cattle or carriages that may offer.

At 4 P. M. they will put up for sale, on the Esplanade, North of the Church Gate, a double Poled Tent.

Nisbet Lane, 25th November, 1835.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE COMMON ASSIGNEE OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.

THIS day Wednesday, the 25th of November, at 4 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public auction (under the sanction of the above authority,) on the Premises, at the head of Duncan Road, that extensive parcel of Ground with covered sheds, out-houses, Bungalow, &c., known as the "Duncan Rope Walk," the property of HORMASJEE DHUNJEE PATELL, (a partner in the firm of THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co.) an Insolvent.

TERMS OF SALE.

1st. The Lot shall be knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall be declared to be the purchaser.

2nd. A deposit of (25) twenty five per cent shall be paid down forthwith on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder of the purchase money on or before the 10th December following; when the Title deeds shall be executed, being previously prepared at the expense of the purchaser.

3rd. Intending purchasers are to satisfy themselves as to the extent and measurement of the above property.

4th. In failure of a due compliance with the above terms, the Lot will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit all advantage, and make good all losses.

N. B. This Property being sold with the sanction of the Mortgagees, Messrs. JEHANGEER & MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, the said parties, engage to join with the COMMON ASSIGNEE in the conveyance to the purchaser.

On the same date, will be sold, all the Materials and Machinery connected with the above named Establishment, in such Lots, as may appear most advantageous to the Estate of the Insolvent.

Nesbit Lane, 25th November, 1835.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines from the above respectable House, which they can strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st Growth Claret, in Quarts, each per doz. Rs.	45
Do. do. in Pints " " "	23
2nd Growth Claret in Quarts, " " "	30
Superior old Pale Sherry, 5 yrs. in Bottle,	26
Fine Mellow Port, of a quality unrivalled in this market. . . . . "	24

Terms of sale, Cash—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above of either sort of Wine is taken.

Nesbit Lane, 25th November, 1835.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. THOMAS JEFFERIE'S AND CO.

Lisbon Tinto Wine of very superior quality, per pipe of 120 Gallons. Rs.	300
Ditto Sweet and Plain per do.. "	250
Ditto do. do. per fifth of 25 Gallons. . . . . "	50

Nesbit Lane, 25th November, 1835.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

ON sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and CO'S. Office, at 1 | 11, 30 days' sight.

Rampart Row, 25th November, 1835.

SALE by Auction, of superior Claret on Wednesday, the 9th of Dec. Proximo.—At 1 P. M., Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., are instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a batch of Genuine "La Rose" Claret, of the Vintage of 1827, recently brought to this Country on the Ship La Maria, Captain BRIOLE, from the respectable firm of W. and D. JOHNSTON, of Bourdeaux. The quality is of the best description, being that of a high flavor'd and delicate Wine, and the quantity is but small—only 86 Cases of 3 Dozen each. It will be put up in lots of 1 Case each.

Samples of the Wine, at two Rupees per Bottle, may be had or forwarded to outstations on application to the Advertizers, who will attend to any orders that may be sent them, which are accompanied with a reference for payment, or a draft for the amount.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

On the same day will be sold, about 100 dozen of Superior Pale Straw Colored French Brandy, in cases of one dozen each. This is of the same importation as the Claret, and is of fine quality. Sample Bottles may be had at 1 Rupee each.

ALSO

One hundred dozen of prime Champagne recently imported, of which sample bottles may be had at 3 Rupees per Bottle.

Terms of Sale as for the Claret.

Nesbit Lane, 25th Nov., 1935.

SALE BY AUCTION.

YATES AND CO., will sell by public Auction, to-morrow the 26th Instant, the following:

A large quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Madapollams, Long Cloths, Shirting ditto, Grey Jaconetts, Cotton and Russia Ducks, colored Jean, Lascar Caps, coarse Blue, Scarlet and Black Cloth, colored Table Covers, fine Flannel, spare Shades, Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup, Anchovie and Harvey's Sauces, Vinegar, a few single barrel Guns, damaged Gown Pieces, Plated Liquor and Cruet Frames, Argaund Lamps, Oil Paintings, and Pictures, Spelling Books, Johnson's Dictionaries, hanging Lamps, a number of old Pictures—to close an account, 100 dozen Sherry Wine.

AT NOON,

Two riding Horses, one Buggy Horse, one Palanqueen, and a pair of Carriage Horses, and Harness, and any other Carriages or Horses, that may offer.

ALSO

A Carriage the property of W. Newnham Esq., with a cork top.

Medow Street, 25th November, 1835.

A CARD.

MUCH inconvenience having been experienced by persons visiting the celebrated *Caves* at *Elephanta*, from the want of a place where suitable accommodations and refreshments might be procured, the undersigned purposes to establish an Hotel, in the immediate vicinity of the caves, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the community of Bombay. A spacious building has been erected; and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of persons visiting Elephanta.

Refreshments of all kinds, and of the best quantity, may be had on very moderate terms.

Ladies and Gentlemen who may intend to avail themselves of the accommodations of the Hotel, are requested to give two days previous notice; addressed to the undersigned, to the care of Bombay *Jami Jamsheid Press—Gunbow Street Bombay.*

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE AND CO.
Bombay, 25th November, 1835.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1836.

TICKETS and shares in the above Lottery are for sale by FROMMURZ SORABJEE, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Tickets at Rupees 115 each.		
Half.. do.. " . . . do.	58	"
Quarter do. . " . . . . do.	29	"
One eighth do. " . . do.	15	"

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 25th November, 1835.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 tons Burthen,

"*THE CARNATIC*;"
JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and
"*THE MALABAR*;
WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is daily expected here, and will be quickly despatched from this.

The Malabar is expected here in this month, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND Co. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 25th Nov., 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons, will sail on the 1st December, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, and calling at Cork for orders. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain GRUNDY on board, or at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. office, where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 25th November, 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS," JOHN CLARKSON, commander, will be dispatched on 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her accommodations may be had at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1835.

FOR CALCUTTA WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE Ship JOHN ADAM, for freight or Passage, Apply to the Commander at, AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHEERAZEES. Nesbit Lane.

Nesbit Lane, 25th Nov., 1835.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary at the Committee Room, Byculla, for messing the children in that Asylum, for a period of one year, commencing from 1st December next. Conditions and Table of Messing to be had on application.

No Tender will be received after the 21st day of November instant.

SOCIEDADE D'EDUCACAO EM BOMBAIM.

FAZ se saber pelo presente, que propostas fechadas em Carta, se hão de receber pelo Secretario em Baiculla, onde o Committè se ajunta, para dar mesa ás crianção, pelo tempo de um anno, commeçando des de 1 de Dezembro seguinte. As condições e a qualidade da mesa se podem saber no mesmo logar.

Nahuma Proposta se hão de receber depois do 21 d' Novembro corrente.

PISTOLS,

RECEIVED lately direct from the Executors of the late THOMAS JACKSON MORTIMER, 34, St. James' Sreet, London, the following Pistols, warranted with his name upon each, as the *Maker*.

1 Pair best Duelling Pistols, Percussion Locks, in Mahogany Case, with complete apparatus and caps. . . . . Rs.	320
1 Pair do. do. do, with Flint Locks	250
1 Pair of 10 Inches Swivel rod Pistols, Percussion locks and case, complete; of best quality. . . . . "	200
1 Pair 8 Inches do. do, do. . . . . "	170
1 Pair 6 Inches do. do. . . . . "	150
1 Pair 4 Inches do. with Wainscot Case. . . . . "	100

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 25th Nov., 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S COS. CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each price 20 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

A fresh arrival per Marie, now landing, at 25 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 25th Nov., 1835.

NEW

Calcutta Laudable Society.

INSTITUTED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta Laudable Society.

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795.)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society.

ON THE 1st JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, Esq.	Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.
R. H. COCKERELL, Esq.	T. HOLROYD, Esq.
B. HARDING, Esq.	C. B. GREENLAW, Esq. and
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY.	W. H. TWENTYMAN, ESQ.
W. BRUCE, Esq.	

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1,2 | 3 per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of Mr. CURNIN, that with a fair Share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Society, will yield, on an average, upwards of Sa. Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may be it is at present proposed to divide, the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the shares be continued at Sa. Rs. 6,000, and the out-turn yield, Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements, and for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct, from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c. chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2 3 | 5

per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000:

(Exclusive of Sa. Rs. 4000 paid on each lapsed Share, since 1st January last), invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1, 2 | 5 per Cent. or 2, 4 | 5 per Cent per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. Rs. 18,283 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society.—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., Sherry in Wood from Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co..... at Rs. 475 per butt.

Bombay, 25th November, 1835.

TO LET—A house in Rampart row.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1835.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM CARTER, a few cases of Superior Champaign @ Rs. 45 per dozen.
Ditto Hock.... @ Rs. 30 per dozen.
Champaign Brandy..@ " 15 per do.

Bombay, 25th November, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 25th Novr., 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1836.

To be pubished positively the first week in January

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the usual local matter, including the Civil, Military, Medical, Ecclesiastical and Indian Navy Lists, with the rules, Regulations, and Pay Tables, belonging to each, derived chiefly from official sources, a great variety of Statistical information of an interesting nature, carefully selected and methodically arranged, either in an historical or tabular form, together with a Map of the Bombay Territory, and Lithographed drawings of the principal Edifices on the Island.

At the same time with be published, the Asiatic Calendar for the ensuing year, which, in addition to the customary Tabular Registers, will contain short notices of the Native Holidays, the different Indian Eras, Epochs and Cycles, with a description of the ceremonies attendant on their births, marriages and deaths.

N. B. Both publications to be printed on English Paper, and applications for either to be made to Mr. MALVERY at the Circulating Library in Church Lane, who will attend to all instructions given him, and who is authorized to receive for the former Rupees six, and for the latter rupees two, per copy, on delivery.

Price Current and Mercantile Register Office; Colaba, the 25th November, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... ,, 2
Interest Bonds..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,, 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 25th November, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Nothing extenuate or aught set down in malice.
SHAKESPEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having read a case in your Paper, which as you justly mention is I should think of some interest to your readers (your mercantile correspondents especially) I have taken the liberty of correcting an assertion you have made, and am induced to do so, from the circumstance of its bearing in your own mind (and in which every person must coincide) materially upon the case; at the same time allow me to state, in justness to yourself, that it evidently arises from your having been mis-informed.

You state that "the Cargo of the Cavendish Bentinck had been shipped at Hodeida" and you shortly after add "on her way to Bombay the vessel touched at Juddah where she took on board the Coral in question which Coral could not of course have appeared in the List" the inference to be drawn from this, (which you have done,) is that the vessel touched at Juddah after leaving Hodeida (not Wodeida), now exactly the contrary happens to be the case, for you will on reference to any chart of the Red Sea perceive, that this was entirely out of her way, Judah being much higher up the sea than Hodeidah is; the reverse is therefore the truth, it was on her way from Juddah, that she touched at Hodeida.

This must of course be one circumstance on which you differ with the Court in regard to the ground of their decision, for you mention that, "on the Plantiff's own shewing the Coral had been taken on board some time after all the other Cargo" had been shipped.—Now Mr. Editor the real truth of the case is this, and I pledge myself for its correctness, having from the very first agitation of the affair been most intimately acquainted with the whole proceedings, and all I shall assert was proved and received in evidence both in the Court of the Revenue Judge, and the Sudder Dewanee Udalet. The Ship Cavendish Bentinck took the Coral in question, in at Juddah the first port at which she received Cargo: as you view the case it was most probably below every thing else, though in well regulated ships they generally have a place properly portioned off for such valuable articles: on her passage to Bombay she touched at Hodeida, and I believe at Mocha, in both which places she received large quantities of Coffee, and senna, (bulky articles they are, I assure you) all of which it should appear by the arguments you use, had been put upon the Coral (the Commander of her was, I speak from actual knowledge, having been up the red sea myself at the time) a man who to say the least, was

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and I myself was the writer of a letter (at the request of one of the principal people of Juddah) to Captain Rose the Senior Naval officer in the sea complaining of and seeking redress against

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and the strong and just remarks of the Gentleman presiding at the Revenue Court, in his decree, shows that it was his opinion that irregularity and negligence prevailed generally on board the Ship. This circumstance at once does away with your remarks as to the improbability of or necessity for the "Captain turning up the other goods merely for the sake of placing the Coral at the bottom," and it was further fully proved on the trial, that repeated, aye almost daily applications were made for the Coral, but the person applying was constantly sent away with some frivolous excuse. As I have now extended my letter far beyond what I originally intended, I shall only make one more comment on your remark, that the Court appears to have attached more weight than was due to the improbability of the Plaintiff's attempting to smuggle the Coral, and you support this opinion on the grounds that a Consignee is frequently bona-fide, the actual owner of the property; without dissenting from this opinion, I can not see how the circumstance of to whom the property might belong can bear upon the merits of the case, for if fraud on Government (by smuggling) can be proved, I fancy it is perfectly immaterial by whom such act was committed, or who would, had it been successful, have been the gainer: and I feel also assured that this was the Plaintiff's opinion, and the Plea, if advanced at all, was only in a general sense as to proof of character, and allow me to add, this is the common practise, be the case ever so clear in favour of a person before a Court, and I cannot for a moment suppose that the Head of an old and respectable mercantile house in Bombay, who have continual and large dealings with the Government, could ever have contemplated that it was at all necessary to prove that he was not a common smuggler, as he could not imagine that any person would attempt to bring so foul a charge against him, and I can further add in corroboration of this assertion, that the mercantile Establishment of which the Plaintiff is now the head has been founded for nearly 30 years, during the whole of which long period, they have been in the habit of paying from 30 to 40,000 Rupees annually to Government for Custom duties, and they have ever before like Cæsar's wife, been not only above stain but above suspicion. Trusting you will excuse this long preamble, much longer perhaps than the subject requires, and attribute it to the true cause, which is the difficulty of putting a few ideas together, ever experienced by persons who, like myself, are unfortunate enough in following the profession of a

SAILOR.

BOMBAY, 23*rd, Nov.* 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On Thursday the 26th February, at the North Shore Sydney, Lieut. Richard Stark, of the H. E. I. C. S. 1st Regt. of Bombay Infantry and late Paymaster of the Poona Division of the Army.

On the morning of the 16th Instant, Lieut. Hall of the 6th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, leaving a helpless widow and Child, to deplore his loss.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

2nd Lieut. A. Nash, Engineers, from Seroor.
Asst. Surgeon R. Frith, Civil Surgeon, from sea.
Asst. Surgeon J. Keith, I. N., from Socotra.
Asst. Surgeon Rooke, 5th Regt., from the Deccan.
Ensign T. M. Dickinson, Qr. Mr., Marine Batalion, from Kandala.
Col. Garraway, 14th Regt. N. I. from Vingorla.
Capt. H. N. Corsellis, 18th Regt. from Socotra.
Ensign C. Melersh, Do. from Ditto.
Asst. Surgeon Ritchard, from Ditto.
Dr. W. Pitcairn, from Ditto.
Capt. V. F. Kennett, 21st Regt., from Ahmedabad.
Ensign A. Barry, H. M. 6th Foot, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. W. R. Wynter, 14th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Capt. Maclean, 8th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Lieut. W. B. Salmon, 9th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Capt. Decluzeau, Artillery to Ahmedabad.
Capt. A. P. LeMessurier, Staff to Mandavie.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23rd,—Ship John Adam, J. Roche Master, from Socotra; spoke the Brig Two Brothers on 31st October in Lat. 15. 43. N. Long. 57. 58. E.

Passengers,—Capt. Corsellis, Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Pitcairn, and the Socotra Detachment.

Do.—Brig Arethusa, John Canning, Master, from Calcutta, 3rd Oct.

Do.—Barque Dona Carmelita, C. Edwards, Master, from Calcutta, 28th Sept. and Colombo, 3rd Nov.

Passenger, —E. Hume, Esq.

DEPARTURES,—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Wm. Ritchie, Emmie, and Gilmore.
Do. Liverpool,—Albion.
Do. China,—William Rodgers.
Do. Rio de Janeiro.—Brig Sa'ude.
Do. Aboosur,—Nusserath shaw.
Do. Boston,—Shepherdess.
Do. Bordeaux,—La Marie.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, 28 Guns.
H. Co's. Ship Hastings.
H. C. Sloops Coote, and Amherst.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—Wm. Rodgers, Wm. Ritchie, Emmie, Albion, Hero of Malown, Gilmore, Marquis of Hastings, and Morley.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Meccai, Discovery, Tauze, Betsy, Abgarus, Jean, Sir Herbert Compton, Dona Carmoleta, John Adam, Arethusa Grab Shaw Byramgore. and Brig Regia.

Portuguese,—Sa'ude.
French.—La Marie.
American,—Shepherdess, Enterprise, and U. S. ship Peacock.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Nov. 1835.	A. M.	P. M
25th Wednesday.....	1 34	1 58
26th Thursday.....	2 23	2 49
27th Friday.....	3 17	3 46

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. received:

We have read the two communications sent to us by TRUST, but we think he is altogether too sombre on the affair. There does not appear any thing in the matter sufficient to justify the idea of "tyranny, malice" or any other of the very amiable feelings he gives his friends credit for. But TRUST will see we cannot notice the matter in the manner he points out. Had it related to any other matter or individual, we then might have made some remarks, but as it is, it would hardly be in good taste. It would be taking an advantage of which we are not desirous to avail ourselves.

The CRITIQUE on the Kirkee Theatre has been received.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last, are the ship *John Adam*, J Roach Master from Socotra, the 25th ultimo; the Brig *Arethusa*, J Canning, master, from Calcutta the 3d ultimo, and the Barque *Dona Carmelita*, C. Edwards, Master, from the same port, the 28th Sept.

Passengers per these vessels will be found under the head of shipping report.

THE *Calcutta Courier*, in noticing the loss of H. M. Ship *Challenger* on the west Coast of South America on the 19th of May last, gives the following particulars:

"The weather had been thick and cloudy for several days before, so as to prevent any observation. At 5 P. M. of the above date, the lead was cast and no bottom was found with 200 fathoms of line out; and no land being in sight, the ship continued her course without the least apprehension of danger, making, it was supposed, proper allowance for the currents on the Coast of South America. At 9 40 P. M. however, one of the look-out men cried out "breakers ahead," and before the ship could he wore round, she was among them and stuck fast, and it was found necessary to abandon her and every thing in her. The guns were then thrown overboard, and the Officers and Crew took to the boats and reached the main land in safety, except a Sailor boy and a Midshipman whose name we have not been able to learn: these two were drowned. A sailor and one of the Lieutenants had met with a similar fate by the upsetting of a boat at the Falkland Islands. The place where the wreck occurred is in lat 37° 39', a little to the Southward of Conception. As soon as the ship was abandoned, the Indians burnt her in order to get the Iron and Copper out of her. Captain Seymour remained upon the Coast with his Officers and Crew, until the end of the following month, when intelligence of the disaster having reached the British Squadron, the *Blonde* Frigate called for them and took them all to Coquimbo, whence they were to be despatched to England in the *Conway* about the 25th of July. Captain Smith was at Coquimbo in that month and saw some of the Officers there. An opinion prevailed there, that the great earthquake of March last had produced some alteration in the currents along the coast, as it had made great changes in the depth of water in some places. An American vessel which entered the port of Talcahuana on the evening before the earthquake, let go her anchor in 30 fathoms, and found only 7 fathoms when she came to heave it up afterwards.

We learn from Captain Smith, that politics were still very unsettled in Chili and Peru. The British squadron on the station, consisting of the *Blonde*, the *Satellite* and the *Conway*, had been cruizing for the protection of trade to the Southward of Peru, leaving the Northern Ports to the protection of the American squadron, which consisted of the *Brandywine, Fairfield* and *Vincennes*, and were then at Callao. The *Satellite* was however about to proceed to Callao. The *Challenger* was to have relieved the *Conway*."

IN reference to the remarks made by us on the coral case in our last publication, we find we were in error in supposing that the coral had been shipped *subsequently* to the articles which formed the main portion of the Cargo. The fact turns out to be that the coral had been shipped at Judda, and that the *Cavendish Bentinck* proceeded from thence, having the coral on board, to a port in the Red sea called Hodeida (not Wodeida as stated in our last notice) lower down the Red sea than Judda, where she took in the bulk of her Cargo. This accounts for the delay in delivering the coral at the Custom House, as it may be presumed the coral was below all the other cargo.

A correspondent in to-day's columns, in noticing our remarks on this subject, more particularly alludes to what was said about the weight attached to the fact of the Plaintiff being consignee, but we did not for an instant doubt the truth of that statement. The Plaintiff proved to the satisfaction of the revenue Court that he was Consignee, and *not* the real owner of the property. From the known respectability of the Plaintiff, we do not suppose there could have existed any doubt on that head, even had no written proof been offered, but he went further, and produced written evidence of the fact. But our remarks went rather to express our doubt whether, under all the circumstances, as we stated them, so much weight ought to have been attached to the fact of his being *only* the Consignee, and whether that fact was not rather to be estimated according to the consistency of all the attendant facts and circumstances. We must confess the impression under which we labored as to the Coral having been shipped *after* all the other cargo, and its being among the last delivered at the Custom House, notwithstanding its being uppermost (as, had it been last shipped, it likely would have been) made us doubt the propriety of allowing any portion of the decision depend on the fact of Plaintiff being Consignee and *not* owner.

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That objection is to a considerable extent removed by the information now given, and as the weight attached by the Court to the character of Consignee would now appear to have been more with a view to shewing how little he could have been affected by the fraud, even had the smuggling of the Coral been attempted and succeeded in, while loss of character, and risk of seizure, and consequent liability in the full value of the coral stood staring him in the face, the objections to the grounds of decision are removed.

But then it must be remembered that the Collector knew little or nothing of these particulars when he confiscated the coral. Prima facie, it was a suspicious case, and it was only by means of the inquiry and investigation by the Revenue Judge that the truth became known.

The Jurisdiction of the Revenue Judge has been hitherto not much courted nor cared for. People imagined they must have a strong case to justify a hope of success. But the present instance (which we believe to be the only one of any importance decided by that Court for several years) will disabuse the public mind on this point, and give a confidence which will ensure respect to the individual Judges, and to the Government.

We learn by the *Calcutta Courier* of the 11th instant that Mr. Robertson has been sworn in and taken his seat as a member of the Council of India, in the room of Mr. Ross, who has succeeded Mr. Blunt in the Government of Agra.

To-day we give insertion to the report of proceedings before the Supreme Court at Calcutta in an application for the production of the counterpart of a charter party of affreightment. There is nothing novel in the case itself, nor in the manner in which the application was disposed of, but as it is another striking illustration of the beautiful simplicity of our system of administering justice, we could not resist the temptation of bringing it before our readers. To the unlearned it will convey the distinction which should of necessity exist between law and justice, and to those who admire the science of law, it will afford another proof (if they wanted such) of the perfection to which it is brought. To all parties it will show how vulgar the application of reason is to any common purpose of life, and that law and its maxims are the only tests by which questions of right or wrong, justice or injustice, ought to be judged of and governed.

To the unlettered portion of the community the particulars of this case may appear very simple. A Mr. Follins, who had been Commander of the Ship *Eliza*, had entered into a charter party with the Defendants. Of this charter party there were four parts,—two of which were, at the time of signing, retained by Mr. Follins, and the other two remained with the defendants. After making a voyage to China, the *Eliza* was wrecked, and Mr. Follins and his crew escaped in the boat. A trunk, in which were Mr. Follins' two parts of the Charter party, had been saved from the wreck and thrown into the boat. They were subsequently boarded by pirates, who, among other articles, took the trunk in which the papers were. Thus was Mr. Follins deprived of his parts of the charter party.

On his return to Calcutta Mr. Follins applied to the defendants for a copy or inspection of the parts of the charter party in their possession, to enable him to make up his accounts, but this the Defendants declined to give him. He then applied to the Supreme Court for an order on the Defendants to let him have the copy or inspection required. The Defendants resisted the application, and their counsel cited one or more cases decided by the Courts of law at home which laid down the rule that, as the parts of a charter party are interchangeably executed, and thus each party receives into his possession one part, neither party is bound to deliver up his part for inspection by the other, when one may have lost the part or copy originally given to him.

The Counsel for Mr. Follins represented the hardship which would be suffered by the refusal to give inspection of the document, as Mr. Follins could not make up his accounts of freight without seeing it, but the Court disposed of the case by saying that " the authorities were too strong the other way,—they are decisive, and we must abide by them," and thus has Mr. Follins been left to make out his accounts and recover his freight as he best can.

But " there is no wrong without a remedy" say your dealers in quaint scraps of rusty morality,—the system of English jurisprudence is so wisely devised, so sagaciously constructed, so sagely applied as to meet every possible variation of complaint or crime. whatever may be its shade or degree, " come unto me"—say our Courts, " and we shall redress your wrongs, heal your wounds, soothe your sores, and remedy all your grievances—thus we will prove to you that there is no wrong without a remedy" ;—aye, but there are many wrongs without a remedy, —or if a remedy, its application is in its consequences, worse than the disease. Mr Follins has now the option of taking that remedy, or allowing his disease to run its course. That remedy is an Equity suit, the commencement of which he may speak of with some certainty as it comes within his ken, but the period or mode of its termination are matters which his grandchildren may be more able to speak to than himself. Such is the remedy, and such are the benefits which innocent misfortune would entail on him.

Who will not admire the system of procedure in English Courts after this ?

As the Lord Bishop is now about becoming visible in this hemisphere, we deem it but right to apprise our readers of so auspicious an advent. We have not ascertained precisely whether " the coming" is to be announced by storm and thunder, or whether, like any of our common comets, the actual presence is to be indicated only by the tail, but there is one thing certain—and that is, that he is coming. Now, as the appearance of comets or other uncommon stars are understood to betoken some essential changes on earth, what may we anticipate from his Lordship's presence here ? He has left matter for his Calcutta flock to chew the cud of reflection on, and they, cum avisamento eorum ministrorum, seem resolved on rebelling against His Lordship's authority, and seceding from the Church which acknowledges him as Head.

For the benefit of our Bombay readers who may not have had an opportunity of knowing my Lord Bishop's ideas of the duties of a minister of the Gospel,—we beg His Lordship's pardon, —we mean, a Lord Bishop, as it is a better sounding title, we must inform them that a very warm discussion lately took place at Calcutta regarding the rights and duties of the Church vestry, in which discussion my Lord Bishop took a very active part, or rather, it was taken for him by Government with his sanction.

The circumstance which led to this discussion was in itself trifling,—a mere bagatelle,—and so far as it was concerned, we don't know which to blame,—the Bishop or the vestry,—the Vestry or the Bishop. But there was a want of gallantry somewhere.

The Bishop thought proper to order,—or rather to express a wish that a certain curtain should be thrown between the blushing beauties of a Mrs. Atkinson, and the gazing and gaping crowd assembled in church, while that lady was performing her part in the choir, but the vestry could not be got to do any such thing, they conceiving that devotion was not likely to suffer from the contemplation of nature when arrayed in garb so lovely.

We do not know which of the parties shewed the best taste,—he who would allow this bud of beauty to

blush unseen
and waste its sweetness——behind a curtain,

or they who would waywardly expose the fair and fragile flower to the rude gaze of vulgar wonderment ! This is altogether a question so much depending on taste, that we do not think either party could cry " shame" to his opponent. But the sequel shewed that my Lord Bishop considered his taste, even if bad, should be the best, and was determined, if possible, to shew

the worst, the better reason,

and the Supreme Government soon enlisted themselves on his side.

The production which thereupon emanated from that body is a curiosity in itself, apart from the fact and feature traceable in it as a manifesto of the Church Militant of India. We say it is a curiosity,—literary perhaps,—but certainly lamentably at variance and out of keeping with that spirit of the new birth (was it an echo ?) which but yesterday received solemn sanction in the council halls of their wisdom. We certainly had expected that those who had so lustily deprecated the abuse of power would have, for consistency's sake at least, confined their public acts to the limit which their declared principles bound them to, but their conduct in the present instance only goes to shew how difficult it is for men to divest themselves of a power to do mischief when it suits their more despotic passions to indulge in that pleasant pastime. Why is it that men experienced as they must be have not as yet come to learn the standard by which to estimate the fickle reek of popular applause, or the lesson, that a point once yielded is so much ground lost, on which the enemy may claim a right to take a stand, and make a new starting post ? But they would purchase public favor, without knowing the real amount it would cost them ; and by so much as they have so yielded, have they lost that unrestrained power to be the agents of their own will. Public abuse and public scorn will now assail them for doing that which in the good olden time they might have done without public notice or public commentary, and in retiring from public life, they may now expect the dignity of being despised, while formerly they might effect their retreat unnoticed and without distinction.

But where tarries he the burthen of our song ! and what has he to do with public fame, and to what extent is he or aught that concerns him mixed up with deeds which thus affect the stability of Empires ? Ah, even the Church is jealous of its rights and power of control over the temporalities, and there is an empire of Church as well as of more material matter which has to be supported.

The church in England has 39 articles or some other such number (on Bishop Philpot's authority it is not necessary to understand all or any of them when you apply to become a member, notwithstanding you have to swear to your belief in every one of them) and the Calcutta authorities have added some six more as a supplementary code. That they may not suffer from repetition at second hand, we give them entire. Here they are :

First.—The Bishop, as ordinary, to have the sole and exclusive direction as to all that regards performance of divine service, ceremonials, or arrangements for general convenience within the Church.

Second.—The appointment and dismissal of all servants and officers connected with the Cathedral and divine worship therein to be subjected to the Bishop's approval, as ordinary.

Third.—The proper rights of the Select Vestry, to be henceforth understood to be confined to those trusts which have been, or may be committed to them by the Supreme Court or other competent parties.

Fourth.—The Vestry to assist and aid the Bishop and Clergy in all temporal matters connected with the Cathedral, especially in whatever regards moneys collected at the Sacrament or elsewhere.

Fifth.—Besides the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Chaplains of the Cathedral, and the Bishop's Commissary, if there be one distinct from the Archdeacon, to be ex officio Members of the Vestry.

Sixth.—An election of four Members to take place annually on Easter Monday by ballot, by the inhabitants of the district who have had seats in the Cathedral for the six preceding months.

The fifth and sixth Heads are not less deserving of notice than the other four. The object professes to be to ensure a happy balance of power and of interests in the discussion and disposal of the temporal affairs of the Church, and of course nothing could be more fair, or better adapted for the purpose than the rule these Heads lay down. The Bishop has a vote,—so has the archdeacon,—so have the two Chaplains, and so is to have the " Bishop's commissary" (a Gentlemen made for the nonce) thus *securing five* clerical votes, to contend with the *four* lay brethren !

Now, lest any of our Bombay readers should lose any thing of the meaning of these items of church discipline, we must take the liberty of informing them that, by them, the power is reserved to my Lord Bishop to manage all matters spiritual and temporal, from the consecration of the church or any of its symbols, down to the correcting the conduct of coolies engaged in pulling the punkas, or perhaps the cook for sending up a bad dinner on meeting days. Each and all powers being of course the one more dignified and more befitting the clerical character than another.

The vestry mistook their duties sadly. What had they to do with the management for the general convenience of the church, the paying clerks, letting seats, and settling with sweepers? Did they not know that these were duties peculiarly fitted for a Bishop ? But there are some men who will not learn until the rough rod of experience is drawn across their shoulders. On them precept is lost, and priestly dignity fails to impose. And they must rebel against such high authority, forsooth ! Be it so,—but they must allow they were in error if weight of authority can convince them.

Perhaps our Bombay readers may ask " what have we to do with all this ?" Simply this, that it is for them to take warning by other men's experience,—that it is for them to " put their houses in order" ;—that it is for them,—if they have forgot their duty so far as to meddle with or take any active management in the temporal matters of the Church, to leave all such matters to him or them whose peculiar province it is to superintend them ; and should they happen to imagine that it is the duty of a Vestry alone to manage all the temporal affairs of the Church,—an idea which perhaps may occur to them from some vague recollections of the duties of a vestry at home,—to banish any such chimera, and so to modify their manners and mollify their tempers on the approaching visitation, as to allow no doubt to exist of their concurrence in the propriety of the measures taken to storm the Calcutta vestry into obedience. But should they, notwithstanding such high authority, think fit to judge for themselves, why, then it may not be amiss for them to know what has taken place, and thereby learn a lesson for their guidance.

CALCUTTA.

SUPREME COURT,—November 5, 1835.

POLLINS *versus* WATKINS AND CLIFFE.

A rule *nisi* had been obtained calling upon the defendants to produce the counter-part of a charter party of affreightment. The Advocate-General now shewed cause against the rule. The affidavits upon which the application was founded stated that in the month of July last the plaintiff was Commander of the Ship *Eliza*, that a charter party was entered into between him and the defendant, of four parts, two of which were retained in custody of the plaintiff, the other two remained with the defendants. That after making a voyage to China the vessel was wrecked, the Captain and crew escaping in the boat ; they found a trunk containing the two charter parties ; they were subsequently boarded by pirates and deprived of them, and the plaintiff now applied for the assistance of the Court to obtain a copy or inspection of one or other of the two parts remaining with the defendants. In answer to this the plaintiff stated that application had been made to Watkins, one of the defendants, who said that he could not then enter into an arrangement for the settlement of this demand, as his partner Cliffe was absent in China, where he had made considereble disbursements on account of the ship ; that when he came back they were willing either to refer the matter to arbitration or to the decision of the Chamber of Commerce. This application ought to have been made to the defendant's Attorney, but none was made ; and when the Attorney asked what was the nature of the application they refused to tell. The fact is they have no right whatever for the production they demand Where only one instrument is executed between two contracting parties, and which is left in the hands of one, he becomes as regards such instrument a Trustee for the other. This was not the case here ; on the contrary the Charter party was executed in quadrupartite, two of which parts remained in the possession of the plaintiff. That the case of Street *versus* Brown, 6 Saunton, 302 was decisive, that that was a case where two parts of an indenture of Charter party were stated to have been interchangeably executed and the part which was in the custody of the Master of the Chartered Vessel was lost at Sea with the Ship. The Court of Common Pleas would not compel the Charters to grant inspection and a copy of the other part for the purpose of enabling the plaintiff to declare with certainty.

Mr. Turton on the other side argued that the execution of the Charter party was admitted, and that they had possession of the two counter-parts. That they have been keeping the plaintiffs at arms length by stating the absence of one of the partners and the necessity of his presence, in order to the arrangement of the mutual accounts, whilst at the very same time the partner who is here says he is willing to refer the matter to arbitration or the Chamber of Commerce. It is not apparent what can be meant by saying that no application was made to the Attorney—we move affiradit of service on him in August last to give us a copy. Here is a Captain of a ship to whom freight is due, is it an answer to his demand to say " my partner is abroad wait till he returns ?" He trusted the Court would not force the Captain of a ship into a Court of Equity for freight. There is indeed one case in the Common Pleas where there is a *dictum* that where there are two parts, the Court will not order the one to be delivered up. But the principle upon which inspection is allowed in a case where only one deed has been executed must be equally strong and operative, in a case where there has been two, but where by inevitable misfortune there comes to be but one.

Mr. Justice Ryan.—The authorities are too strong the other way ; they are decisive, and we must abide by them. Rule refused.

Some time ago we recommended the general adoption of the system of mutual instruction in the elementary department of the different Government schools, and we have since heard with much delight that the subject had already engaged the serious attention of several of the Members of the Education Committee. Two questions have, we understand, been put to one of the ablest Schoolmasters under the control of the Committee, the first of which is, *how far the introduction of the system into the Government schools is practicable* and the other, *supposing it to be practicable under what particular modifications it can be most advantageously introduced*, and the superintendant of the General Assembly's-school at Calcutta has also been requested to furnish a sketch of the mode of conducing the details of his school, in which a modification of the same system is practised with eminent success. The answer to the first question, regarding the *practicability*, will be found below, and we hope to be able to publish the other two communications also as soon as they are received. Those of our readers who are interested in the subject will be glad to perceive in the paper now submitted for their perusal, indications of superior talent employed in a cause so infinitely worthy of the application of the best talents which any where exist.

We are surprised that any doubt has been entertained of the applicability of the system of mutual instruction to our Indian seminaries, for, although it has been more fully developed in England and has had many important additions made to it there, which have been suggested by the superior intelligence of a highly civilised country, yet the plan itself is of purely native Indian origin. The *principle*, it is well known, was imported into England from Madras by Dr. Bell and the village schools in the Carnatic, and perhaps in other parts of India, have always been conducted upon it.

It is, however, deserving of the most serious consideration under what form and with what particular modifications the plan ought to be introduced into the Government schools, and we trust that the Committee will seek for information from every quarter in which it is to be obtained before they commence the preparation of a set of rules for general adoption. Not only should the latest improvement which have been made to the system at home, be diligently enquired into, and then applicability to this country carefully considered, but after the rules have been drawn up, they ought to be submitted to all the best and most experienced schoolmasters in India for their opinion of them.

There is only one point in the present stage of the discussion to which we think it necessary particularly to draw attention. The main object of our endeavours in the department of education in this country must be to raise up a body of natives who, having themselves a superior knowledge of European science, will be able to instruct their countrymen, both in the capacity of schoolmasters and also in that of translators and authors of books in the native languages ; but we must, of course, begin by teaching elements, and the main advantage of the mutual instruction system is that it does this to a great number at a very moderate cost. The more are taught to read and write, the wider will be the field of selection for the higher branches of education, and the less we spend in teaching reading and writing, the more we shall have to spend in teaching science.

So far, the mutual instruction system is decidedly favorable to the spread of *scientific* information; but there is one respect in which it has sometimes been supposed to have a contrary tendency. We allude to the demands which, it is presumed, are made upon the time of the boys belonging to the upper classes in the school for the purpose of acting as monitors. It must be remembered that up to a certain point the monitor gains by teaching little less than his pupil by learning undoubtedly, when the elements of knowledge are deeply fixed in the mind of the monitor, he will unless he intend to devote himself to the business of tuition in after life derive no advantage from going over and over again what is already quite familiar to him. Nor is it necessary that he should do so. The students of the higher classes ought, we think, to be generally exempted from monitorial duty, with the exception of those who may intend to become schoolmasters and who would be employed usefully for themselves as well as for others in superintending the studies of their juniors.

This leads us to notice, in conclusion, one great advantage of this system will be duly appreciated by every friend to the spread of English knowledge in India. Every school conducted according to it is *ipso facto* a normal school. Every boy is not only made to acquire information, but is taught how to impart it. The process of instruction thus becomes connected with the earliest associations of the persons who are educated in this manner and

although they may not themselves become schoolmasters, they almost always take a pleasure in schools and in everything connected with education. The plan, therefore, is eminently of a self-propagating kind, and we rejoice to see it about to be applied to so noble an object as the diffusion of English learning in India.

The paper with the publication of which we have been at present entrusted, is as follows :—

" *On the practicability of generally introducing the system of mutual instruction into the elementary department of the Government seminaries.*

I have long considered the system of mutual instruction as peculiarly adapted to the enlightenment of this country, and as deserving the attention of your Committee especially for two reasons, besides the obvious one of economy.

First, because this system, instead of being infeebled by the heaviest demands on its strength, is rendered far more efficient. Every extension of its sphere, increases the vigour of its operation upon each particular spot. Order, co-operation, and a wide range of action, are the elements of its existence and prosperity ; all of which seem completely at the command of an official body like the Committee of Public Instruction.

In the next place, the system is singularly adapted to the habits and dispositions of the people ; an assertion like this, which if proved, will go near to settle the point of " practicability." The evidence of this assertion, though capable of being stated in ten words, is remarkably conclusive. The people *know* the system ; it was theirs originally ; and it is still employed, more or less, in their own schools. In fact, it is a natural growth of the native character. The elder boys of schools in this country, are extremly different from the giddy scapegrace who fill similar Stations in England ; being distinguished not merely for intelligence and docility, but for gravity and thoughtfulness, qualities which single them out for monitors ; while, on the other hand, the younger boys submit to that authority which they have been accustomed to from infancy, as a perfect matter of course. A scheme of national education that neglected to avail itself to the utmost, of these favorable dispositions, would be essentially defective; for they compensate in a great measure, for certain deficiencies which, as compared with English boys, are perceptable in those of this country.

As to the introduction of this economical and powerful system into Government schools, therefore, I should say nothing in the world, of equal importance, is so easy ; or so necessary, if these institutions are to attain the highest efficiency of which they are susceptible. They present far greater facilities than private schools. The master's authority in them is reinforced by the influence of his superiors ; an advantage which the teachers of other schools do not enjoy. Yet in the latter, on whom the system has been forced by the narrowness of their resources, I have repeatedly seen it established with the greatest ease and success. When I first joined Mr. Duff, shortly after our arrival in this country, his school contained 90 boys, and 5 masters. When I left him, ten months after, it had 270 boys and 4 masters. All this saving of expense, a great part of the encrease of numbers and of the vigorous and acceptable teaching which led to that encrease—were owing to our complete establishment of the monitorial system. It is this, which having been steadily adhered to and impoved, has since enabled the Scot's Mission to educate 500 boys with Funds that, on any other plan, would acarcely have sufficed for one quarter of the number ; and which has also, in a great degree created the proficiency that gives their institution so high a name. Were not the labor of teaching the bulk of the school performed by monitors, the teachers could not posibly devote their attention, as they do, almost exclusively to the higher classes. Whatever success has attended my own efforts, must be accounted for in the same way. The rapid improvement of the scholars has invariably encreased their numbers ; and that improvement has always been effected by the monitorial system which enabled me to withdraw my attention, in a great measure, from the school, and concentrate it on the higher classes.

Now this concentration might, if required, be easily converted into an expansion of force. The same power is *saved*, whetheir it is afterwards expended on a few, or distributed amongst a multitude ; or, to speak more plainly, if a master can, by means of this system ; devote six hours to the higher classes of a school, he may, (still affording them two or three hours) have three or four hours to spare ; quite sufficient time for the superintendance of another school, or double the number of boys.

In the general assembly school there are seventeen classes. Each class receives five hours of instruction daily. There are four masters, each teaches five hours daily ; besides Messrs. Mackay and Eward who teach three hours each. Therefore only 26 hours of teaching are performed by masters. But as each class is taught five hours, 85 hours of teaching are necessary (17—5.—85). Therefore, 59 hours, more than 2 3ds of the whole, are supplied by monitors (26—59—85.)

I conceive a school on this plan, consisting of 300 scholars, might at first require two masters. There would be about ten classes, each containing from 25 to 35 boys. Supposing, from the first two classes, 30 boys are *selected* as monitors : and that one hour's teaching is required from each. This will furnish 30 hours ; which added to 12 hours (six from each master) make 42 hours ; or more than four hours of direct instruction for each class ; besides an hour employed in writing. This is more than any school in India, except the general assembly's, can possibly afford. The boys may *sit* in school longer ; but they are not *taught*. After a certain period, longer or shorter according to the skill and vigor with which the system was prosecuted, one master might be withdrawn : two additional classes would, as monitors, be ready to supply his place.

You intimate your willingness to sacrifice something in efficiency for the sake of more diffusive education. But the adoption of the monitorial system, while completely effecting the latter, would, I confidently anticipate, require no sacrifice of the former. A full detail of the various modes by which this system compensates for its comparative frugality of direct instruction by masters, would lead me too far. But there is one so natural, simple, and so extremely powerful, that it must not be overlooked. In a school on the usual plan the knowledge which a boy acquires by his own and his master's industry, is rigidly bound up within himself. Unless a bribe is forthcoming, he will seldom assist a junior ; every mean little passion of our nature forbids. Indolence, jealousy, the love of superiority, and ill-nature, all urge him to withhold assistance from others, and even to imped their progress. Now the system we have in view completely reforms this selfish spirit. It does not merely constrain on boy to teach others, at a certain hour, but to do so with pride and pleasure, at all times and all seasons. When judiciously cultivated, it creates in every one, a habit of imparting his knowledge to all comers. The juniors apply to their elders for information as naturally and confidently as a child seeks the breast of its mother for milk, and the information sought is afforded with equal cordiality. It is indeed scarcely extravagant to say, that wherever two boys meet, who have imbibed this spirit, be it in the house or in the field, in the school or by the way side, there is the work of instruction carried on. In fact, the channels of circulation are completely cleared of selfishness ; every mouth is open to speak, every ear to listen ; and the power applied to the work of diffusing knowledge, is increased a hundred fold.

At Taki and Allahabad, the scholars, of their own accord, and without any distinction of age or proficiency, assembled every evening, at two or three different houses, in order to learn their lessons. Why should the elders have gone, but for the pleasure of teaching ; why the juniors, but from the known facility of obtaining assistance ? And these meetings, in both places, originated solely in the *system ;* they were neither suggested nor assisted, in any way, by me. At Taki I discovered their existence accidentally, on expressing surprize at the rapidity and exactness with which knowledge imparted to the first class, descended through the others, until it reached the last. But such will always be the case, when the system is fairly established. Whatever the master teaches his immediate disciples on one day, they will endeavour to teach others on the next ; and a boys education conducted on this principle, acquires so great an aptitude in communicating knowledge that he is always able to bring a whole class within an ace of his own proficiency.

It has been my aim to answer your question with all possible conciseness ; but you could not have proposed my offering greater temptations to prolixity. The subjects they embrace, is not new to me. I may even venture to say that I have examined it on all sides with great deliberation, and with every advantage that could be derived from putting the system, with my own hands, in 5 or 6 different schools, and watching its effects in each with the utmost solicitude. On receiving your letter, I sat down to examine the whole scheme, its effects, in especial connexion with its possible employment on a large scale by Government. The result is that while a thousand arguments press forward in favour of the feasibility and advantage of that measure, I can find scarcely any against it. There will be difficulties, but none, so far as I can discover, that deserve any consideration, except that of selecting the best means of surmounting them.

There is one obstacle however which demands attention ; but as the suggestion of measures precisely fitted to surmount this obstacle, would require an acquaintance with your designs, resources, and prospects, which I cannot pretend to, permit me to state it for your consideration. The system of mutual instruction, for the full display of it's power, requires that scholars should be congregated in large masses. Every school, however small, requires one master ; but as he *can* teach 300, whenever the number falls short of this, there will be a manifest waste of *power*. Such is the case with your schools at present. Few of them can be considered as any thing more than the groundwork of future institutions. Hence the great cost of their maintenance, compared with the number of scholars to whom they afford instruction.

But a multitude of causes are at work, which by filling our institutions with scholars, will completely remove this obstacle to the proposed system ; and in addition to their influence, the system will do something to help itself. It will render English education more agreeable, more popular, and more interesting to the people, besides accelerating the scholars' improvement, by conferring an immense augmentation of power on the process of instruction. Now the efficient conduct of this process, is the surest means of increacing the number of schools (except newly established) has only 30 or 50 scholars, it is to be suspected that these have not been pushed forward, so as to demonstrate that the institution has power or space for others.

It will probably occur to you that shch obsesvations as the last, come with an ill grace from one who is employed, with an assistant, in educating about 60 boys. I can only say that I feel the bite of this argument most keenly, and am labouring with all my might to raise a defence that shall repel it. I know that natives *can* be educated at two or three rupees each, per mensem ; and that our scholars cost nearly ten rupees. It is, partly, at least, from this conviction that I have persuaded the Committee of Patna, to open an additional school in the city. We have *now* obtained a house, and shall commence in eight days. The Gentlemen of the Committee defray the expense of this experiment.

But to resume the point in question ; were the long expected measure concerning Persian, put in execution, your schools would instantly be filled ; nay, in their present condition, they would be utterly unable to meet the increased demands for instruction, and be compelled to adopt the monitorial system. But though this system were introduced *then*, with headlong precipitation, the crisis —the rush towards English—would pass away while the machinery that should have been ready to meet it, was lying in all the disorray and confusion of preparation. Such another opportunity of embuing the country with English, as this, come when it may, will never recur. It should therefore be improved to the utmost. Every comer should be taught efficiently. This, in the end, would create far greater number of English scholars then could hope for employment as government servants. Multitudes would, in consequence, be forced into other tracks ; and we should then have the pleasure of beholding the real fruits of our labors. The arts, sciences, morals, and knowledge in general, of Europe, would be applied, in earnest, to the improvement of this country ; not for the sake of philanthropy, but from a principle far more strong and certain—that of individual interest.

I found it almost impossible when answering your first question—that of practicably—to avoid encroaching in some measure on the other, which relates to the *execution*. With respect to the latter, however, what I have said is little to the purpose. The subject, on this side, requires mature consideration ; which, as yet, I have been unable to give it. Should you think them of any account, my ideas, when properly digested, shall be entirely at your service.

Hurkaru , October 10, 1835.

ADVICE TO EPISCOPALIANS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—Things are now come to such a pass in the episcopal church of India, that its friends have reason to be grieved, alarmed and aroused. What ought they to do ? It is impossible to look at the power, incroaching spirit of the Bishop, at the just dissatisfaction of many of the clergy, and at the late humiliation of the vestry of St. John's without fearing that the worst has not yet come. The love of power increases with age ; and we may therefore expect still greater vexations. My advice is, that the Episcopal community declare their independance by erecting a chapel for themselves, and by inviting a clergyman from England to minister to them in holy things There are many excellent and talented ministers of the church of England at home who would be glad to come out on a monthly salary of three or four hundred rupees, and who would rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded them of doing good in a heathen land. And how easily might this small pittance he raised. Eighty individuals subscribing only five rupees per month would complete the sum. In fact, there is reason to believe that more than one excellent clergyman now in India, would instantly avail themselves of such an offer,—such is the state of things. The people, then, would enjoy their liturgy, and have all the ordinances of the gospel administered to them in peace, and without being annoyed by the intrusion of a lordly power. The Bishop might indeed refuse to consecrate their chapel ; but what of that ? Every one knows that no power on earth can make brick and morter holy ; and that no spiritual lording can prevent the blessing of God from resting upon any audience assembled in the name of Christ. Besides, it would redound to the eternal honor of Englishmen to have ministry paid by themselves rather than by the Hindoos and Mussulmauns around them. What a disgrace is it that men in the receipt of large salaries should be found accepting of, and sometimes even petitioning, for clergymen on such terms. A clergy paid by the heathen for ministering to Englishmen ! and a clergy, too, the most of whom neither do nor can do any thing for the spiritual good of those whose bread they eat !

Let me, therefore, call upon the Episcopalians to arouse themselves. If they require the advice and direction of a Bishop, in addition to that of the clergyman of their own choice, they can easily obtain it by applying to some of the holy men in the episcopal church of America. There, the church flourishes ; and here, if this plan be adopted, the church will flourish too. There are no doubt many in Calcutta who would rejoice in such an event. Let some spirited individual, therefore, step forward, and see what can be done.

PRESBUTEROS.

Monghyr, Oct. 31, 1835.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Vizianagram, Northern Circars, Oct. 30, 1835.—

" The only piece of local news is that the (so called) Rajah of Goomsah, a petty district about 150 miles North of this, has lately been showing his teeth. In consequence the 8th Regiment marched from this place a week ago, to join the 49th Regiment at Askah, when the two Corps accompanied by a Company of Golundauze and some guns immediately proceed against the insurgents—and I suppose another fortnight will bring matters to an end."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 10.

" All the accounts in the Mofussil papers now agree in fixing upon Jotaram the suspicion of having planned the massacre of the British functionaries at Jeypore. It is further mentioned in private letters as an accredited rumour, that the scheme of the ex-minister included the murder of the Regent, and failed only through the accidental circumstance of Major Alves's visit to the Court before matters were quite ripe. This would explain the whole affair of the riot in the town and the apparent apathy of the Rawul immediately after the attack on the Resident, supposing the Court to be then under alarm for its own safety and expecting the denouement of the plot. A letter we have seen mentions that the Jeyporeans have placed an image of a Tiger as large as life under the gallows where Blake's murderers where hung, and that they exhibit busts of Jotaram in their houses and sell them in the bazaars. They say that his affection for the late Rajah was so strong that many even suspected him of being his father. It is a prevalent opinion that his return to power is secretly favoured by the mother of the infant Rajah and the Thakoors connected with her party, although the former ostensibly gives her countenance to Byree Sal and to the arrangements made by our Government through him ; but Byree Sal being in possession of all the strong places and countenanced by the British authorities, will not easily be shaken from his position by the intrigues of a faction dispirited by defeat and consequent exposures. We are glad to see a re-action in public opinion with respect to Major Alves, who is now admitted to have been very unjustly accused of pusillanimity and want of penetration. His hospitality too is spoken of in terms of great praise.

The letter now before us gives the following interesting account of a Suttee :

" An attempt at a Suttee took place last month outside the walls of Jeypoor. I was sketching at the time and observed a great concourse of people from the town assembled at the " Murda Hatha." On enquiry it appeared they came to witness a Suttee—the woman placed herself on the pyre ; soon after the flames reached her, she jumped off but was thrown back : she however escaped a second time ; they again flung her into the fire : she got out a third time ; the Jeypoor police then interposing, referred the matter to the Rawul, who ordered them not to use more force. The widow was accordingly released, and afterwards took refuge in one of our hospitals I am told—she would otherwise have been turned out of the district."

The barbarity of the wretches who could thus employ force to compel a female to burn after two escapes from the pile, is but another instance amongst many that we have heard of, proving the sacrifice to be in a large proportion of cases a deliberate murder by the relatives of the sufferer. But in the present case we have the gratifying feature of an interposition by the Police in a native State to protect the unfortunate victim from further violence. It would, however, have been more gratifying to have heard of the punishment of those who had attempted to complete their murderous design by compulsion.—*Ibid.*

Runjeet Sing had wonderfully recovered from the last accounts, and had on the grand day of the Dusserah, held a court where nearly 50,000 Chiefs and soldiers were present. After receiving the gifts they presented to him, he honored several of them with dresses of distinction. We doubt much however whether his recovery can be reckoned on as an entire restoration to health. We find that he and Shah of Persia have been elected Members of the *Royal Asiatic Society !* Who will they have next?—*Calcutta Courier, Nov.* 7.

Begum Sumroo has, we learn, invested the following sums in trust for religious purposes : 1,09,000 Rupees for the support of the Cathedral at Sirdhanah (her own Church) 50,000 Rupees for the poor of Sirdhanah, 1,00,000 Rupees for the endowment of a Roman Catholic College, and 12,000 Rupees for the support of Her Highness's Chapel at Meerut ! ! Princely munificence ! Where do we find any thing in India that comes up to this ! ! How glorious would it be, if her example called out the energies of others, richer than herself, towards purposes noble and so exalted.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL HELD ON VELLORE SOOBROYAH MOODELLY.

BANGALORE, 2*nd November* 1835.

The Court Martial assembled this day at 11 o'Clock, to proceed with the trial of Vellore Soobaroyah Moodelly.

PRESENT.

Major M. Tweedie, 20th Regiment N. I *President.*

Members.

Captain H. Bevan, 27th Regiment N. I.
" J. B. Nottidge, 12th Regt N. I.
" E. Haldane, 4th Regt. N. I
" P. J. Begbie, A Comp. 2d Bat. Arty.
Lieut. S. E. Glynn, 4th Regt. N. I.
" H. W. Wood, 4th Regt. N. I.
" G. Pinnock, 12th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master J. Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I. Interpreter to the Court.

Lieutenant G. G. MacDonnell, 27th Regt. N. I reported Sick.

Captain C. W. Nepean, Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Court.

Captain Osborne appeared as Porsecutor.*

J. M. Campbell, Esq. Barrister at Law appeared as Counsel for the Prisoner.

The Proceedings of the 22d day of October last were read to the Court, viz. the Prosecutor's address, of which we can get no copy, and Prisoner protest against the Court proceeding further, until he got professional assistance.

The Court after considering the protest, allowed the prisoner time until the 2d day of November —this day.

Prisoner handed in a Paper requesting to be allowed to argue a point of Law by Counsel—The Court was then closed to consider it.—When the Court opened, the prisoner was told that he could not be allowed to argue any point of Law by Counsel, and that counsel would not be allowed to interfere with the proceedings of the Court Martial in any manner, further than to advise him what to do.

James Hamriete, an Inhabitant of Bangalore, late Writer in the Arsenal of Bangalore called to prove the first instance of the allodged fraud &c. the first instance which witness was called to prove was read to him ! ! !

Ans. I was employed in the arsenal from 1819 to 23d May 1835, and held the situation of a Head Writer from 1823 until I was relieved by an order of Government in December 1833.

Ques. When the articles were delivered by the Commissariat Department to the Ordinance Department, who were they received by ?

Ans. By the tindal in charge of the gate, and by him entered in the Book.

Ques. For what purpose was the gate Book kept ?

Ans. It was in order to enable me to fill up my Journal.

Ques. To whom did the tindal report, and to whom was the book shown.

Ans. It was shown to me and the late Mr. King, it was written in Malabars and read off to us.

Ques. Were any articles supplied by the Commissariat Department to the Ordnance Department ?

Ans. Yes there were.

Ques. When supplies were furnished to the Ordnance Department by the Commissariat Department, did it become known to you as a matter of course or not ?

Ans. Yes they would become known to me.

Ques. Can you state whether any of the following articles were supplied during the period in the first Instance of charge, by the Commissariat Department to the Ordnance Department upon indent, viz. rattan Baskets ?

The Question was objected to and withdrawn by Prosecutor.

Here the Prisoner delivered to the Deputy Judge Advocate General the following paper which was read to the Court.

" I Vellore Soobaroy Moodelly, Inhabitant of Bangalore, do Protest against any evidence being given upon charges of transactions which happened more than three years from this date."

The Court was then closed to consider it—the Court opened at 2 o'Clock and adjourned till the next day at 11 o'Clock.

3*d. November*—The Proceedings of the Court of Yesterday read over.

The opinion of the Court of Sudder Adaulut was

* Query—Persecutor or Presecutor ?—*Printer's Devil.*

read to the Court Martial upon the Prisoner's protest of yesterday, and which it seems had been prepared and sent here to meet the objection which was likely to be raised.

Here the Prisoner handed in a paper to the Deputy Judge Advocate General, which was read to the Court—as follows.

"I beg to submit to the consideration of this Hon'ble Court, that by the Oath of the Members of this General Court Martial, the Members are Sworn duly to administer Justice according to the Rules and Articles of War, and further 'If any doubt which shall arise which is not explained by the said Articles or Act of Parliament, then according to my conscience, the best of my understanding and the custom of War in the like cases, according to all the mutiny acts now in force 3 years is the time limited, within which prosecutions for offences must be commenced—According to the Mutiny Act for the Government of His Majesty's forces, 3 years is the time limited—According to the Mutiny Act 4th Chap. 81 for the Government of the Forces of the East Indian Company, 3 years is the time limited—According to the Articles of War for the Government of His Majesty's Troops. 3 years is the time limitted—According to the Articles of War made by the King, for the Government of the Company's forces 3 years is the time limited—According to the Articles of War made by the Governor in Council for the Government of Native Officers and Soldiers, three years is the time limited—By Article 10th Regulation 5th 'that no person shall be liable to be tried and punished for any offence against the e rules and Articles which shall appear to have been committed more than 3 years previous to the order directing the assembly of the Court Martial &c.' and these are the very articles by which the Members of this Honourable Court are sworn to try the Prisoner; thus according to the act of Parliament and the articles of War by which the Members of this Honourable Court are sworn, they are upon oath to try offences committed within *three* years of the time at which this Honourable Court has assembled. The Members are also sworn in cases of doubt to administer Justice according to their consciences, and the best of their understanding, therefore if any doubt exist (and I submit that no doubt ought to exist in the present case, for the articles of War are clear and precise as to the limitation of Prosecutions) but if doubt should exist, the Members of this Court are precluded by their Oath from consulting any other tribunal than the Members of this Hon'ble Court now assembled, and are sworn to administer justice, according to their consciences, and the best of their understanding' therefore the Oath leaves this Court no option to consult any other tribunal in case of doubt; but then it is to be left 'to their consciences and the best of their understanding' I protest therefore against the opinion of the Court of Sudder Adalut which has already been used to influence this Honourable Court, and am advised by my Counsel that that opinion is contrary to all law, and is an unwarrantable and unjustifiable attempt to interfere in the proceedings of this Hon'ble Court—That as this Hon'ble Court alone is appointed to try this cause (against which I have already entered my protest as not being liable to be tried by a Court Martial) it is competent to them only to decide every point which may arise—Again, the Members of this Hon'ble Court are sworn to administer justice 'according to the custom of war in like cases.' On the late trial of Captain Dickinson by a Court Martial for a similar offence of Fraud and Embezzlement, those charges were confined to 3 years, by the very same clause of the articles of war under which I now claim exemption—I therefore submit that 'according to the custom of war in like cases' all charges against me of an older date than 3 years from the assembling of this Court, ought also to be struck out. I do therefore solemnly Protest, against any evidence being admitted to support charges of alleged offences of an older date than 3 years—I submit that the spirit of all the English Laws is against a man being tried for alledged offences after certain periods—I also submit that the spirit and even the very words of all the mutiny acts and all the articles of War are express as to the limitation of prosecutions for alledged offences—I also submit that these articles of war are part of the Laws and Regulations in force at Fort St. George, and by these Laws and Regulations the time is limited—and it is for this Hon'ble Court alone to decide, whether I am to have the benefit of these Laws and Regulations by which this Honorable Court are sworn to try me!!" (Signed) V. SOOBROYAH.

Bangalore, 3 *November* 1835.

The Court closed to consider it—In about 10 minutes the Court opened and adjourned till further orders, upon the difficulty which appears to them of "whether the prisoner is liable to be tried by a Court Martial" and if so "whether he can be tried upon any charge not within 3 years of the order for a assembling the Court" and these questions are referred to Madras,—*Madras Courier*, *November* 10.

A FEW REMARKS ON

"*A few recollections of the Ava Campaign, in 1824-25-26, by an Elderly Gentleman.*"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MALE ASYLUM HERALD.

SIR,

Having this day for the first time seen your paper of the 3d Instant, containing extracts from a work entitled as above; I lose no time in offering for insertion in your columns, a few remarks on what the Elderly Gentleman has advanced, with regard to the conduct of the Madras Troops during the Burmese War; humbly hoping that he will allow himself to be corrected on matters of fact by an eye-witness of affairs, at which it is very evident he was not present. As our Elderly friend does not appear to be actuated by prejudice or unworthy motives of any kind, I will endeavour, to be as courteous as possible in my contradiction of his assertions,—not that I have much hope of this letter ever reaching his eye, but 'tis as well that people in India should at least have both sides of the story. Our poor Sepoys have been so calumniated of late years that 'tis a matter of wonder that defenders of their hard earned fame for courage and fidelity do not more frequently come forward. If my poor endeavours in any way tend to remove prejudice, or give a correct view of the true value of our Indian Soldiery, I shall be amply repaid for all the honors of diffidence that now assail me on venturing to offer to the public these my first lucubrations on the subject.

Of the first misstatement of facts which comes under my notice I can only speak from hearsay having joined the Brigade the day after its occurrence. Let me however, ere I proceed, premise, that as many years have elapsed, and as my notes of the events of that period are very scanty, I can only vouch for the general accuracy of my statements; in minute particulars my memory may possibly fail me.

The Elderly Gentleman states that Lieutenant Campbell of the Pioneers "*with his last breath declared himself sacrificed by want of support from the Infantry.*" I recollect at the time being much shocked at hearing this, and took some pains to ascertain the truth. Let it be remembered that when Lieutenant C. uttered the above expressions (utter them I believe he did) he was writhing under the dying agonies of a mortal and most painful wound. The following is a pretty correct relation of the circumstances attending that gallant young Officer's death.

The Light Brigade (3d and 34th Regiments L. I.) under Colonel Smith, C. B., on its March to Kykloo was impeded in its progress, by a deep nuddy nullah sheltered from the fire of the Sodaghee Stockade, which it was within 300 yards of, by a high and very thick jungle. It was necessary to throw some slight bridge across the nullah for the passage of the Troops, this the Pioneers constructed of a few planks, but it was only wide enough to admit of one man crossing at a time. No sooner however was it completed than Lieutenant Campbell carried away by his headlong courage rushed forward accompanied by some half dozen Sepoys who had time to cross. A turning in the road a few yards in advance exposed him to the fire of the Stockade, of which one of the first shots wounded him mortally. So far from "*ladders being planted*" as the Elderly Gentleman affirms, Lieut. C. was not within 100 yards of the work when he fell. It was afterwards attacked in flank and gallantly carried by a company of the 3d L. I. commanded by Lieut. D. I next proceed to notice the Elderly Gentleman's version of the attack on Kykloo itself. We moved from Todaghee at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th October 1824, our progress was impeded by numerous breastworks thrown across and flanking the road (which skirted a high jungle or rather forest affording the enemy abundant opportunity to annoy us.) These were successfully carried by the advance guard gallantly led, by Major, now Lieut. Colonel Wahab, C. B. These impediments caused such delay that although the distance was only about 6 miles, we did not reach Kykloo till sunset. The time occupied in taking what we afterwards found to be a very imperfect reconnoiseure made it quite dark ere the signal to storm was given. The gallant style in which the 34th (of whom the principal column of attack was composed) rushed forward under a tremendous fire, promised the fullest success, but ere they reached the foot of the work their European officers almost to a man had fallen, the ladders too were on the ground—a number of the Pioneers carrying them having been laid low. Thus deprived of their officers and ladders, many of the Sepoys opened a fire on the work, which was of course comparatively ineffectual, the enemy being sheltered, while they themselves were fully exposed, many others again threw themselves on the ground to escape the effect of the galling fire from the Stockade on his situation there, and this retreat put an end to this useless waste of life. They brought off all their wounded Officers, leaving those who had been not dead, Captain Allen, and Lieut. Bond. The Elderly Gentleman insinuates that *they left several of their wounded Officers.* This was not the case. The Captain of the Company I was with received orders from Colonel Smith to attack a small stockade to the left of the principal position. At the given signal we rushed forward the Sepoys certainly betraying no backwardness, I thought at this time and have ever since thought that our success was certain, but Colonel Smith who was near us observed that the path by which we advanced was commanded by a Gun (the first discharge from which passed over our heads, had it taken effect it would probably have swept down the leading section, that danger however was passed, and had we not been stopped, I think we should have been into the breastwork, which at this point was not more than 5 feet ere the Gun could again have been loaded), Colonel Smith seeing the discharge called out in a loud voice "Halt Captain B." and then desired him to make a detour to the left, to avoid the range of the Gun, and endeavour to carry the work in flank. In attempting this we got entangled in a deep ravine, above which was the stockade, but too high to attempt without ladders. In going there an Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department who was with us, was nearly taken prisoner by a body of Burmans who had taken post in the jungle to our rear. We faced about to disperse them, and they disappeared on receiving our first fire. At this moment we heard the retreat repeatedly sounded, and retired. Some small howitzers were covering the retreat of the 34th on one side of the hollow road by which they were retiring. I stood for some time behind these guns watching the demeanour of the Sepoys as they came slowly out of the fire, it was marked by sullen indifference and disgust at their failure, there was not a symptom of fear or of precipitation. Our retreat to Todaghee was hurried and confused enough, but I imagine not more so than retreats usually are. Our rear guard however was in good order. It was composed of a column commanded by Captain W. of the 3d (now Lieut. Col. W.) and which had not been under fire, having lost its way in the jungle in endeavouring to reach its point of attack, to the right of the principal one. The Elderly Gentleman states that "*the Burmese quitting their stockade followed in pursuit.*" This was not the case. Our retreat to Todaghee where we rested for the night, was unmolested.

I must now make a few observations on the failure of the attack on Kykloo. The maxim "Nil de mortius nisi bonum" is very good in its way, but the cause I have undertaken demands the whole truth. Lieut. Col. Smith was a distinguished Officer, and a favorite in the Madras Army. I know him in private life, where he was universally esteemed and respected. I have therefore every reason to spare his memory as far as I can, but I have no hesitation in saying that the failure at Kykloo and consequent stain on the Madras Army was more to be attributed to his rashness and precipation than to the misconduct of the Sepoys. Stung to the quick by some observations of Sir A. Campbell (that most prejudiced, most bitter enemy the Madras Army ever had, and of whom more anon) in reply to an application for a reinforcement, Colonel Smith hurried the attack before a sufficient reconnoisance of the works had been made. Had he allowed the Troops (already sufficiently harrassed by their day's work) to rest on their arms before the place, the probability is the Burmans would have evacuated it during the night, at all events 10 minutes of day light after due reconnoiseure would have put us in possession of it—on returning to these Stockades a few days after under Brigadier McCreagh we found that the rear as well as one of the side faces of the principal work were in an unfinished state—this Colonel S. must have discovered had he waited for daylight. As I have before stated it was dark ere the signal for this storm was given. The blaze of light when the enemy opened their fire was terrific, its effect has been already told. Without Officers to rally and lead them on, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the Sepoys should have hesitated, enhanced as the difficulties before them were by darkness and the confusion of the scene—in these cases a moment's hesitation in the onset is the cause of death and defeat, the first rush checked in any way, it can seldom be renewed with equal impetuosity—the stoutest Troops in the world have quailed before less than the Sepoys did on that unfortunate night—for instance, the Royals at Nagpore when Lieut. Bell before he was killed on the top of the breach reproached his men in no gentle terms with their misconduct, H. M. 53d too, at Kalunga (in Nepaul) where the chivalrous Gillespie fell behaved as British Troops rarely do—what man in his senses will stigmatize the British Army, because in these instances British Soldiers misbehaved—let our gallant brethren of H. M. Army divest themselves of prejudice when they speak and write of the acts of Sepoys, and rather than rejoice when failure and defeat attend us, let them condole with us, on the vexation and sorrow that we the leaders of Sepoys experience on these occasions—but to return to my subject. The next great error after attacking as he did at night, made by Col. Smith, was retreating altogether—he might have drawn off to the open spot where a few nights after we bivouaced under McCreagh, and there have remained for the night—in the unfinished state of their works, the Burmans never would have stood another assault—another great error committed by Col. Smith was recalling the Company under Captain B., they were rushing on with such spirit, that nothing but some unforeseen obstacle could have checked their career—Once in possession of that small work which commanded the principal position, the latter would have been rendered untenable by the fire of our small howitzers of which if I remember right we had two under Captain Aldritt. Having thus thrown blame on Colonel Smith's generalship, let us do justice to his memory by stating that his personal courage was conspicuous in this unfortunate affair—goaded almost to madness by Sir A. Campbell's taunts (who when asked to send a reinforcement to Col. S. said that he might do what he could with his Light Brigade) his arrangements were hurried and incomplete—had he reflected at all, he would have known that his defeat and disgrace was what would delight Sir A. Campbell beyond all things, so great was that Officer's dislike to our Service—Col. Smith allowed his feelings to run away with his judgment, and ever recovered. "Peace to his manes."

CHINA.

THE WATER WITCH AND FAIRY.

Yesterday we had a trial with the "*Water Witch;*" the following are the particulars. The wind was about E. N. E. and consequently we had a dead beat out of the Cumsingmoon in short tacks: here we had a very great advantage indeed, and worked away to windward of her almost as fast as it is possible to suppose one vessel could gain upon another—when clear of the "moon" we steered S. S. E: here the "*Water Witch*" had the advantage, and gradually gained up on us until within about a cable's length, when we again hauled close on a wind on the larboard tack with a good top gallant breeze—on this point we ran about twelve miles without the "*Water Witch*" being able to gain another inch upon us, and when near "Sam-cock" she again kept away and steered her course to sea. She now again had the advantage; we bore up and ran back to the Cumsingmoon—When we consider that the "*Water Witch*" has nearly twice the length of keel and is more than twice the tonnage of the "*Fairy,*" the performance of the latter vessel certainly does her credit.—I always thought that going free, the *Water Witch* would have the best of it,—*Canton Register, August* 4.

THE TYPHOON.

For the information of our distant commercial readers, we give an account of the losses and accidents in the *Tyfoon* of the 5th and 6th of August, as they have up to this period been reported to us; and first of those outside the *Cumsingmoon.*

The *Danish* bark *Maria*, totally wrecked on *Pootoy*, the captain, Müller, and two of the crew ( ) saved, nine Danes and three Chinese lost.

H. M. Sloop *Raleigh*, Michael Quin, Esqr. Commander, totally dismasted, two men lost, fifteen guns thrown overboard, was in great peril of foundering.

The *British brig Watkins.* Whiteside, dismasted under *Lantao.* Do *Governor Findlay* Kennedy, dismasted.

The British brig *Cœur de Lion.* Glover on shore in the Typa. Two *Spanish* vessels went on shore in the mouth of the Macao inner harbour, but were got off the next day. Two large *Portuguese* cargo-boats (*Lorchas de carga*) were totally wrecked, and the crew of one perished. Many Chinese junks have been seen dismasted; and one with a valuable cargo of sugar, was totally lost.

The passage-boat *St. George* went down at her anchor in the inner harbour of Macao; the crew saved. We have heard she has since been weighed up. The masts of the *Sylph* and *Loon* being cut away, those boats rode out the gale.

In the *Cumsing-moon*, the *Portuguese* brig *Santa Anna*, Oliveira, dismasted.

The *American* bark *Kent*, dragged her anchor, and was carried by the swell 1 mile over a ledge of rocks, where she now lies.

The range of the Barometer at Macao was a whole degree lower than at Canton. The most approved Barometer at Macao was in the possession of it's owner in 1819, in which year a *Tyfoon* occurred. The Barometer then fell to 29½ inches. At 6 A. M. of the 5th inst, it stood at 29½ inches and contained at that height until 1 P. M. when it began to fall and continue falling until 10 P. M. when it stood at 29 inches, at which hour the wind began to freshen, and the barometer continued to fall quickly until I. 30, A. M. of the 6th when it was as low as 28 | 18100 inches. A few minutes after it began to raise, and at 6 A. M. stood at 29 | 18100 and continued rising.—*Canton Register, August* 18.

We are happy to report the arrivad of the *Lady Hayes Burnett*, in the Cumsingmoon. This vessel had left Macao roads a day or two before the commencement of the Tyfoon. The following extract from a private letter contains a graphic account of her proceeding during the gale. The judgment of her commander in determinately *carrying on* of the land, probably saved the ship.

Early in the morning of the 5th were observed indications of approaching bad weather in consequence commenced securing boats, anchors, spars &c, with a determination to face it stoutly, and be in as snug condition as possible. At 10 A. M. the wind freshened a little from the same quarter as it had been for the last 24 hours; viz. North, so we thought it best to turn her head back again to look for shelter, fancying ourselves to be about 35 miles of the land. We carried a press of sail until noon, when we found we had too great a distance to run before we could get into shelter, and expecting it would get so thick that we could not see our way; and besides that its no fool of a job to bring a ship up at her anchors in a dark night,—so we just turned her head to sea, and clapt on as much sail as she could stagger under, determined not to take it in until *it took itself in.* We steered SE by E. The wind being then at north, we were desirous of getting as far off the land as possible expecting the wind round to the eastward, there then being a most tremendous sea from that quarter.—By this time we had got all the small spars down and every thing furled and made sung except the reefed foresail and fore and main trysails—which, we intended to carry until they should go to pieces, which sure enough they did about 4 o'clock; it was then blowing in severe gusts. The ship then became unmanageable and shipped, a good deal of water. The wind continued increasing until 8 o'clock, when it blew very hard and laid our lee gunwale in the water, the sea being then very high. About this time some of the sails worked themselves adrift and blew to pieces. It was expected every moment to see the masts go over the side, but considering every thing the ship was very easy and behaved well. About 8 30 the wind began to veer to the West, but still continued to blow as hard as ever until midnight, when it drew round to South and moderated a little, that is to say, the gusts were not so frequent. It continued to blow hard from that quarter until noon of the 6th, when it moderated first, and we began bending other sails in room of those split. Our first sailing cutter was washed away davits and altogether, in spite of all our precautions; the boats on the weather-side was only prevented by ropes from being blown up into the mizen top. When the gale commenced, which we consider it did at I. P. M. on the 5th, we were about 20 miles East of the Lema; where we were, when it ended it's hard to say, as we saw nothing Mondego Island. Our men behaved well, and were most gallantly led on by the Chief Mate and Carpenter. We hardly think we could have had it so heavy as those inside; and what is most extraordinary, the wind with them veered to the eastward round to south; but with us it veered to the westward round to south. It was fortunate for us that it veered to Westward; had it veered to Eastward we should most likely have been driven on shore among the islands, as we could not have been more than 50 miles off the land at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 6th. We all consider ourselves exceedingly fortunate in getting off so well as we did.—*Ibid.*

PROVINCIAL CITY.

In the Register of the 4th of March last, No. 12 will be found a string of preventive regulations, eight in number, for confining the unfortunate barbarians whose *convict*-destiny it is to be imprisoned in the narrow and confined spot called *Shiksan hang the thirteen factories*, in the western suburb of the provincial city of the province of *Kwang tung*, the *wide spreading east.* These regulations have met with the full approval of the emperor, who has returned them to Canton, with his *Vermillion* reply affixed, as will be known by a perusal of the following translation of an edict from the hoppo. They have been handed to the foreigners during the past week in two shapes; one is a M. S. copy from the hoppo's office, and the other is an impression *smeared* off from wooden blocks. Whether this "damnable iteration" means mischief we will not pretend to determine; but it is quite clear that if the regulations are literally enforced no one foreigner of the least respectable character and spirit can remain in Canton. We do not pretend to fear a literal enforcement of these *nursery*-rules; but we do fear the foreign trade will, year after year, fall under more unbearable regulations, and that neither person nor property will be safe from chinese cruelty or repacity, if the local officers are once convinced that the foreign residents in China are considered *aliens* by their own governments.

We request attention to another edict from the hoppo's office, respecting foreign vessels anchoring at an inconvenient of distance from the *port* of Canton which is *Whampoa.* The health of the crews and the draught of water are undoubtedly matters that must be left in the cure of captains of ships. But not only the rules of true policy, but the wish to conciliate by all proper means, as well as the convenience of the officers and crews of the ships and also of the chopboats, and of the officers at the Whampoa customhouse, will demonstrate the duty and propriety of observing, as far as may be practicable, the necessary regulation of the port.—*Canton Register, August* 18.

PIRACY IN THE STRAITS.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Canton, 22d August, 1835.

SIR,—We beg to hand you copy of a letter which has been addressed by our friends, Messrs, Cockerell and Co. to the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, together with the answer of the Governor General thereto, on the subject of the late daring attacks which have been made by the Malay pirates

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upon the commerce of the straits, and have to request you will give early insertion to the same in your paper.

We are Sir, your obedient Servants.

BELL and Co.

Calcutta, 18th June, 1835.

W. LIMOND Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—In advertence to the numerous cases of piracy of recent occurrence in the Straits and the daring disposition of the pirates, by accounts brought up by the "Agnes;" encouraged no doubt by the absence of all protection to the very valuable trade (perhaps the most valuable in any part of the world) of which those seas are the channel; considering, also, the encreasing importance of this branch of British and Indian commerce, and the most valuable part of it is conducted in vessels of small size.

We take the liberty to submit to the Chamber the expediency of applying to the supreme government for the appointment of one or more armed vessels, either of the Indian Navy or of His Majesty's Shipping, in the straits for the protection of said trade.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) COCKERELL and Co.

To W. LIMOND Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th instant on the subject of the encrease of piracy in the straits of Malacca, and in reply to acquaint you that the late depredations on the commerce of the eastern settlements by the Malay pirates, will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the naval commander in chief, and that authority be requested to despatch a ship of war to the straits, there to be stationed for the protection of trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to Govt.

Ibid.]

EUROPE.

WHIRLPOOL NEAR THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

There is a whirlpool in this part of Niagara, a little more than half-way from the Falls to Queenstown, and which, of its kind, is not less remarkable than the Falls themselves. At this point the river, in its compressed, deep, and rapid course, makes a sudden turn, or sharp angle, the effect of which has been to wear out and form a basin of considerable extent in a precipitous bank 200 feet high, in which the waters of the river, as they come rushing from above, take a sweep before they can escape by the angle which intercepts the channel, and find their passage in a downward course; by an eddy, point must necessarily cross each other between the surface and the bed of the river in the formation of this remarkable phenomenon. It uniformly happens, in the great variety of floating materials descending the river, such as logs, and timber of various sorts, that portions of it are detained for days, sweeping the circuit of this basin, and every few moments returning by the draft of the whirlpool, and as they approach the vortex are drawn in with great rapidity, and submerged to descend no one knows how deep, until by-and-by, following the currents, they appear again on the surface of the basin, to make the same circuit, and again to be drawn into the same vortex. It has sometimes happened of persons that the bodies who have had the misfortune to get into the rapids above the Falls, and to be drawn down the awful cataract, or who have been drowned between the two points, after the usual process of decomposition has lightened their specific gravity, and raised them to the surface, have been seen for days floating around this whirlpool, and making the customary and successive plunges to which every thing that comes within its reach is doomed, without the possibility of rescue. It also happened during the last war between the United States and Great Britain, that a British soldier upon a raft of palisades, which had been cut on the margin of this basin for the fortifications at Queenstown was sent adrift into this whirlpool, by the parting of a rope connected with the shore, in the attempt to float the raft out of the basin into the river below. The force of the currents not being duly estimated, as the raft approached the vortex, drawn by the hands of other soldiers on the shore, and attempting a passage at what was deemed a prudent distance, the too feeble cord snapped asunder, to the amazement and horror, not only of the unfortunate man afloat, but equally of his comrades, who were compelled, without any means or hope of extending relief, to witness the unhappy fate of the devoted victim. In a moment the raft was seen careering with increased rapidity towards the visible and open centre of the whirling waters, where its immediate and total wreck was justly deemed inevitable, and down it went, and the man upon it, with "convulsive splash," and now nothing was seen. The spectators shrieked in sympathy. A soldier has his fellow feeling. Had their comrade fallen in battle they might have trampled on his carcass in the onset of a charge, in disregard to his sufferings; but that he should be thus unexpectedly and fearfully swallowed up by the flood!—their nerves were ill prepared for the shock. He was gone; and with his disappearance disappeared all hope. But what was their surprise while, with vacant stare, and every feeling astounded they gazed upon the scene, the raft and their comrade clinging to it suddenly shot up on the surface of the waters, and seemed to be floating back to their embrace. "Well done! bravo!" they cried, rending the pent-up region with their ejaculations. Alas! instead of making towards the shore or coming within reach of the throw of a line (for every one was now in stretch of all his powers to afford relief, and the unfortunate man crying for help), the raft was borne irresistibly along the current before described, and in a few moments began again its rapid sweep towards the vortex. Again the men on shore were thrilled with horror in expectancy of the fate of their companion, and he, smiting his heart in despair, fell upon his knees, lifting his face towards heaven, and seemed to be making his last commendations of himself to the mercy of God—and the next moment down again he plunged, and was swallowed up in the deep! His comrades stood still, and gazed upon the vacant waters, awaiting in breathless anxiety the emergence of the severed fragments of the raft. Nevertheless, to their unspeakable joy, the raft and the man emerged as before. The welcome of this second preservation for a moment rekindled hope, and suggested every possible expedient to accomplish a connection between the shore and the raft, but all in vain; the unfortunate man, in the agony of his despair, supplicated their aid. But what could they do? Again the raft and its yet living tenant were on their wheeling and rapid circuit towards the fearful vortex. Again he fell upon his knees, and again plunged into the deep, and disappeared. Who now could hope in such a case? Even if he should emerge again, it would only be to make the same round, and fall again into the power of the same merciless and insatiate appetite. Did he rise again? Ay, he did. And if the story may be believed, the raft and the man continued this perpetual round until the intelligence was conveyed to Queenstown, some three miles below; and a boat, drawn out of the river, and transported on wheels, and launched from the lofty bank of two hundred feet, down through the trees, upon the basin, and the man was taken off, to serve yet longer, and fight the battles of his King; and, for aught that is known, he is still in his regiment. Scores of times he faced the frowning terrors of the scene—made the deep plunge as many times—took breath at every interval—and was saved at last!—*Catlin's Tour of the American Lakes.*

CRAVEN'S REMARKS ON THE PLENIPO MYSTERY.

(From the Sporting Magazine, for July)

I wish with very perfect sincerity I could pass unwritten that which my duty compels me to allude to in this place—I mean THE PLENIPO MYSTERY. It has received another designation in general parlance; but "what's in a name?" It is an axiom in common law, that, should a rascal be found of sufficient ingenuity to invent a crime for which it does not provide, he, as a natural consequence, must go unpunished. The Court of Honor is a tribunal admitting of no such quibble: there, to avoid its irrevocable sentence, a man must not only be correct in all he does, but, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion! It has long been a subject of regret with me, that any such conditions as "not thorough-bred" should attach to any public race contended for on our turf. It remained for this day to prove that another condition as obnoxious exists, and that an English Gentleman has shewn the manifest inconvenience of having P. P. added to any Plate or Stakes. In fact, if racing is to be an object of legitimate speculation, it cannot serve any *good* purpose, but is very capable of being warped to suit the *basest* ends. This, however, is matter of opinion .. ... Now to the matter of fact.

A more interesting event to those who consider the Turf as Sportsmen regard it, has scarcely occurred than a contest between two of the most celebrat- Glencoe are such I take for granted. On Tuesday morning I saw the former take his gallop—I never saw him in such form. Perhaps he had less apparent flesh than in April; but then his muscle was, if possible, more developed, and he was the reality of the courser, which all may have imagained but which those who have not seen him have only idealised. When Charles Incledon first heard Braham, he is reported to have said, "by G—d, I could die in a blessed state if Providence would permit my old master Jackson to rise from his grave, and come up by the Exeter mail to hear this fellow sing!" I asked myself, as I sat at breakfast—"will not O'KELLY for the nonce" burst his cerements, beg a holiday from purgatory, and come up brimstone and all, to see Plenipo win the Cup on Thursday?"

On Wednesday, somehow, it was whispered, he was not to go for the Cup: no reason given; nobody knew where he got his news, but every body *did* hear it. The horse was in a private stable, and on Thursday morning *he was gone!* Shall I be told he was not? Then I saw why was not *cart blanche* given to the public to inform itself. After an early hour on Wednesday no one that I could discover knew of his where abouts. It is not necessary, to confirm the view that I am disposed to take of the conduct pursued in this case, to go beyand the reasons produced in its defence by the partisans of Mr. Batson.

The horse was lame..... The statement of *one* gentleman known upon the turf, that this was the fact would have silenced all clamour.

He had the diabetes from the heat of the whether, and the change of water..... The same course would have been effectual

He was amiss.... Seeing is believing.

Mr. Batson is a nervous man, and afraid to risk the character of his horse with Glencoe....Mr. Batson ran for the Craven when he met Shilelah, who was second to Plenipo for the Derby, where Glencoe was third.

The ground was too hard to give away the chance of spoiling him for Goodwood.... On the 22d of April the Heath at New-market was of the consistence of the hearthstone; Ascot and Goodwood, both to come. *There* the inducement to jeopardy a chance was fifty pounds—*here it* was, after all deductions, *eight hundred and fifty*. Mr. Batson cannot plead ignorance of the conditions of this race being play or pay:—a considerable portion of the money ran for (200*l*), is subscribed by the public; he comes as a candidate for their liberality: in what way can he reconcile it to himself that by his caprice—I will give his conduct its most by that public without the chance of hedging even a sixpence?

Perhaps in one point of view this matter may serve the cause to which at the first blush it appears so inimical. The vast superiority of Plenipo over anything that might be opposed to him, had the effect of paralysing all speculation where he was engaged. This the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Batson has now neutralised. If any man hereafter hazards a guinea about this horse, he will do it with his eyes open.

A word before I lay aside my pen. This Gentleman, all allow, has acted unwisely. I trust this is the extent of his involvement. His trainer George Paine was told by one of the most respectable of his own calling to leave Ascot early on Thursday, for he did not consider it safe for him to remain there during the day! It is to be feared that Mr. Batson has raised up spirits that he will find it no easy matter to lay.

I was not so fortunate to meet at the hands of Mr. Batson the courtesy extended by him to the Editor of the *Morning Post:* the letter to that Gentleman dated Lower Seymourstreet, June 17th, has of course met the eye of all who read the SPORTING MAGAZINE long since: how it affects the question all will judge for themselves. The fact of Plenipo's being amiss is there stated to have been declared in the *Jockey-Club Stand at Ascot on Wednesday morning.* Had it been intended to preserve a secret, I know no better situation for hiding one than this same Jockey Club Stand, in which I never saw a score of persons at any one time during the Meeting. An eloquent figure in rhetorie is that peculiar to our friend *Burchell* in the *Vicar of Wakefield*—"Fudge!" A certain form of speech..... much circumlocution was necessary to announce the maladventure to the Aristocrats of the Exclusive Stand.... *"Plenipo's got a leg"* shouted by the leather lungs of one of his horse-boys in the Ring, would have done the business smack, and lots of trouble saved.

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On Thursday thousands of people hot with curiosity—also with atmospheric causes—arrived upon the Heath, destined, alas! to double disappointment—neither the King nor Plenipo were to be seen—His Majesty was absent to do honour to the Great Captain of the Age; Plenipo, to do neither honour nor credit to any one. Fye upon the Juggle! out with the chicane with which since this time last year this noble horse has been defiled! Can it be that his owner is so deaf that he will *not* hear—so blind that he will *not* see the finger of scorn that is upheld? Till this week *I did* believe Mr. Batson had been slandered. I knew him uncourteous—I repeat the term, uncourteous—to an extent which society never recognises; but I believed him free from stain.—I fear I am *de trop* upon this subject: but I am the galled jade upon it, and I must wince.

When I mistrust my own judgment, and would read human nature aright, I turn to the page of our great interpreter, Shakspeare: he tells us.

"There be no tricks in plain and simple faith."

What deduction do we draw from the authority? It has pleased Mr. Batson to treat the public in all that concerned his horse as though he were of the Order of La Trappe. He has a right unquestionably to hold his tongue, and equal right will the world assume to interpret his silence,

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THE ELEPHANT AND THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

(From the United Service Gazette, July 11.)

The army was ordered to march, and the elephants were into requisition to carry the tents. The Quarter-master-General, the man with four eyes as the native called him, because, he wore spectacles, superintended the loading of the animals—tent upon tent was headed upon a large elephant (the sell-denying animal already alluded to,) who said nothing, till at last he found he roared out his overdoing the thing, and then explained; but their was still one more tent to be carried, and, therefore, as one more or less could make no difference, it was ordered to be put upon his back. The elephant said no more, but he turned sulky—enough was as good as a feast with him, and he considered this treatment as no joke. Now it so happened that at the time the main street, and the only street of the town, which was at least half a mile long, was crowded to a suffocation with tattoos, or little ponies, and small oxen, every one of them loaded with a couple of cases of claret or brandy, or something else, slung on each side of them, attended by coollies, who, with their hooting and pushing, and b ating, and screaming, created a very bustling and lively scene. When the last tent was put on the elephant he was like a mountain, with canvass on each side of him, bulging out to a size equal to his own; there was just room for him to pass through the two rows of houses on each side of the street, and not ten inches to spare; he was ordered by the keeper to go on—he obeyed the order certainly, but in what way—he threw his trunk up in the air, screamed a loud shriek of indignation, and set off at a trot, which was about equal in speed to a horse's gallop, right down the street, mowing down before him every pony, bullock, and cooly that barred his passage; the confusion was indescribable, all the little animals were with their legs in the air, claret and brandy poured in rivulets down the street, coolies, screamed as they threw themselves into the doors and window, and at one fell swoop the angry gentleman demolished the major part of the comforts of the officers, who were little aware how much they were to sacrifice for the sake of an extra tent. The Quartermaster-General was looking with all his *four* eyes at the effects of his inhumanity.

ANIMAL LOVE AND DEVOTION.

"A Man set to watch a field of pease, which had been much preyed upon by pigeons, shot and old cock pigeon, who had long been an inhabitant of the farm. His mate, around whom he had for many a year cooed, and nourished from his own crop, and assisted in rearring numerous young ones, immediately settled on the ground near him, and showed her grief in the most expressive manner. The labourer took up the dead bird, and tied it to a short stake, thinking that it would frighten away the other depredators. In this situation, however, his partner did not forsake him, but continued day after day walking slowly round the stick. The kind, hearted wife of the bailiff of the farm at last heard of the circumstance, and immediately went to afford what relief she could to the poor bird. She told me that on arriving at the spot, she found the hen bird much exhausted, and that she had made a circular beaten track round the dead pigeon, making now and then a little spring towards him. On the removal of the dead bird, she then returned to the dove-cot."—*Jesse.*

HOWARD'S TOMB.

Upon his death-bed, Mr. Howard was attended by his friend, Admiral Priestman, who endeavoured by his conversation, to divert his mind from dwelling on the approach of death. Sensible of the kind efforts of his friend, Howard replied to him, "Death has no terrors "for me; it is an event I have always looked to "with cheerfulness, if not with pleasure: and be "assured that it is to me a more grateful subject "than any other." He then adverted to his funeral, and expressed this wish to Priestman relative to his interment:—"There is a spot," he said, "near the village of Dauphigny, which would "suit me nicely; you know it well; for I have often said, I should like to be buried there; and "let me beg of you, as you value your old friend, "not to suffer any pomp to be used at my burial; "nor any monumeat nor monumental inscription "whatsoever to mark, where I am laid: deposit "me quietly in the earth, place a sun-dial over my grave, and let me be forgotten." He further expressed a great aversion to the rites of the Greek Church, and made the admiral promise to read the service of the Church of England over his grave, and that he should be buried, in all respects, according to the forms of his own country. Soon after he ceased to speak, and expired.

According to his express wish, Mr. Howard was buried in the spot he had chosen, near the village of Dauphigny, about five Russian versts from Cherson, in Russian Tartary, by the road to Nicolaef. His corpse was attended by an immense concourse of spectators, and the order of his funeral was more magnificent, than would have met with his own approbation. Instead of a sun-dial, which he requested should be placed over his grave, there has been erected a brick pyramid, or obelisk, which is surrounded by stone posts. No inscription, however, adorns the erection, but his memory is embedded in the estimation of all the wise and good; and his name and example will be perpetuated to every succeeding generation, as illustrious ornaments to human nature.

RATE OF MORTALITY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(From the Globe, July 1.)

From an extremely interesting paper in the *United Service Journal*, it appears that the ratio of mortality among officers of our engineers, artilery, and marines is proportionally much less than in the Infantry, although both are alike liable to service in all the colonies except the West Indies. In the last nine years the mortality among officers of the Guards has been only 5 8/9 annually, or 53 altogether; the average age being between 16 and 35. The deaths among 2,648 non-commissioned officers of the Royal Horse Guards of France amounted on an average of six years, from 1820 to 1826, to only 24—little more than the average among our own officers. The deaths of all regimental officers in the British line exclusive of the staff, have amounted in the nine years already mentioned to 653; the total number of officers serving is 3752 consequently the actual ratio of mortality is 1,949 or within a fraction of 2 per cent annually for all the officers of British infantry. The mortality was, during the nine years, of 123 lieutenant-colonels, 31; of 206 majors, 34; of 1,049 captains, 187; of 1,494 lieutenants, 316; and of 889 ensigns, 90. The average of mortality among officers stationed in the United Kingdom was 1 1-7 annually.

ABOLITION OF HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

(From the Naval and Military Gazette, July 4.)

We omitted in our last to notice a fact reported under the head of *East India Intelligence*, in the same paper. At the Court of Proprietors held on Wednesday week "*to declare a dividend.*" "Mr. Fielden rose (says the Record) to bring forward his motion for the abolition of Haileybury College, which, after a long discussion, was negatived by a considerable majority!" There must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark," when a public spirited effort to put down a flagrant job, existing only for the patronage it confers on the Directors, is thus met by the majority of the Proprietors. It fully confirms the views we have taken as to the political childhood of the while of the Home Machinery of East India Government. So great is the expense, and so few are the students, at this College that we believe the average cost of each student is above 300*l.* per annum; while his Majesty's Government have fully recognised the inutility of its existence or continuance. REFORM is indeed loudly called for in the Home expenditure of the Indian Government.

(From the Boston Courier, June 9).

"I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if he ever came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the white men. I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it:—I have killed many:—I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace: But do not harbour a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn or Logan? Not one."—*Logan's Speech.*

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